



What's the difference? Present Perfect and Past Simple

Present Perfect Simple	Past Simple
<p>Unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've known Julie for ten years (and I still know her). 	<p>Finished actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I knew Julie for ten years (but then she moved away and we lost touch).
<p>A finished action in someone's life (when the person is still alive: life experience):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> My brother has been to Mexico three times. 	<p>A finished action in someone's life (when the person is dead):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> My great-grandmother went to Mexico three times.
<p>A finished action with a result in the present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've lost my keys! (The result is that I can't get into my house now). 	<p>A finished action with no result in the present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I lost my keys yesterday. It was terrible! (Now there is no result. I got new keys yesterday).
<p>With an unfinished time word (this week, this month, today):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've seen John this week. 	<p>With a finished time word (last week, last month, yesterday):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I saw John last week.

[Click here for more information about the present perfect tense](#)

[Click here for more information about the past simple tense](#)

Remember:

1. We use the past simple for past events or actions which have no connection to the present.
 2. We use the present perfect for actions which started in the past and are still happening now OR for finished actions which have a connection to the present.
 3. We CAN'T use the present perfect with a finished time word:
 - NOT: I've been to the museum yesterday.

- NOT: I've been to the museum yesterday.

- [Present perfect or past simple exercise 1](#)
 - [Present perfect or past simple exercise 2](#)
 - [Present perfect or past simple exercise 3](#)
 - [Present perfect or past simple exercise 4](#)

Need more practice? Get more Perfect English Grammar with our courses.

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE

Fill in the blank with the present perfect or the past simple.

1. I _____ (be) to Mexico.
2. When _____ (she / meet) him?
3. How long _____ (he / be) ill?
4. I _____ (go) home early yesterday.
5. How long _____ (we / own) our car?
6. When _____ (she / graduate) from university?
7. What time _____ (the children / go) to bed?
8. She _____ (not / write) a book last summer.
9. He _____ (drink) lots of coffee last week.
10. _____ (she / ever / try) snowboarding?
11. How long _____ (you / live) in Madrid?
12. _____ (you / ever / be) in Russia?
13. Wu _____ (not / go) to the party last weekend.
14. When _____ (you / go) home?
15. _____ (you / eat) pest?
16. You _____ (want) a laptop for a year.
17. She _____ (have) a phone since 1995.
18. I _____ (not / see) Lucy yesterday.
19. What time _____ (you / have) breakfast?
20. _____ (he / ever / play) chess?

Check

 **Parrot** English Language Learning Materials

A1-A2 Verb Tenses Exercises

13: Present continuous or present simple? 1: static vs dynamic

Make the present continuous if you can. Otherwise, make the present simple. Watch out for static verbs!

- I _____ (fly) London at the moment.
- He _____ (not / come) to the station now.
- I _____ (like) these chocolates.
- My son _____ (work) a lot these days.
- They _____ (not / eat) enough vegetables these days.
- What _____ (you) do tomorrow?
- You _____ (you) have your neighbours?
- I _____ (have) food at the moment.
- They _____ (go) to the cinema tonight.
- What _____ (the word) mean?
- They _____ (walk) to the station now.
- We _____ (meet) tonight.
- I _____ (not / understand).
- I _____ (not / work) on a car just now.
- She _____ (visit) the gardens.
- He _____ (wear) a new laptop at the moment.
- What _____ (you) need today?
- He _____ (read) a lot these days.
- That big _____ (belong) to Lucy.
- Jake _____ (stay) here all summer.

10: MIXED REAL CONDITIONALS

For example, *if John had been with me yesterday*

Mixed Real Conditionals

(Download this presentation at [10MixedRealConditionals.pptx](#))

• You can use mixed conditionals to talk about specific past situations with a present result. So we can use them to talk about the past, the present, or the future. In the exercise on the right, we're going to do this with the verb *had*.

• If John has my message, he is in the very same place now. (If I have told him I have my message, not, he would not be here.)

• It may continue on a model like this in the main chart above, possibly *if I'd left it*, or *it would be* – reflecting:

- to make a point about the past, don't we have to do this now?
- to make a point about the present, we're going to do this now.
- to make a point about the future, we're going to do this now.
- to make a point about the past, the present, or the future.
- to make a point about the past, the present, or the future.

• The reason we can use mixed conditionals to talk about specific past situations, but this time with three results, is because the first part of the sentence is talking about the past situation, and the second part is talking about the result that we see as the result of the thing happened. And if it's this, will it be the same in the other cases?

- If John has been early, it's late, but he will have the delivery arrive later. (The result is in the future.)
- It sounds like you've got a cold, don't you feel terrible.
- I wonder if you've got a cold, don't you feel terrible.
- I wonder if you've got a cold, don't you feel terrible.
- If John's wife is dead, she will be buried in a grave.
- If John's wife is dead, she will be buried in a grave.
- If John's wife is dead, she will be buried in a grave.

• We can use mixed conditionals to talk about specific present situations with future results. We're one person now, so I don't have a past, and I have no more to do. So, if we want to say that the *immediate* future is going to happen, we can use mixed conditionals. So, if I say *if I go to the supermarket now, I'm going to buy some fruit*, I'm talking about the immediate future. I'm not talking about the past, I'm not talking about the present, I'm talking about the immediate future. So, the first part of the sentence is talking about the present situation, and the second part is talking about the result in the future. So, I can say *if I go to the supermarket now, I'm going to buy some fruit*.

- I'd better make myself a cup of tea, I'm going to be late in 30 minutes.
- I'd better make myself a cup of tea, I'm going to be late in 30 minutes.
- I'd better make myself a cup of tea, I'm going to be late in 30 minutes.

Again, we can choose to use a mixed real, aspect from *will*, in the main chart.

Welcome to Perfect English Grammar!



Welcome! I'm **Seonaid** and I hope you like the website. Please [contact me](#) if you have any questions or comments.

Speak and write more correct, more beautiful English

Join my newsletter and get my new lessons by email

(also get my free tenses PDFs when you join)

Your email address

[Click here to join](#)

[Privacy policy here](#). We won't send you spam. Unsubscribe at any time.

MODIVO

GUESS CALVIN KLEIN TOMMY JEANS HILTON

până la **-60%**
LA PRODUSELE SELECTATE

BLACK FRIDAY

DOAR PÂNĂ PE 15.11

VERIFICĂ

